TUESDAY, MAY 8, 1883.

Hijan Opera Manne Twi Rose, S.P. M. Casings Princessof Trainmels, S.P. M. Casingpolitan Theater Missirel, S.P. M. What Avenue Theater Comple. S.P. M. rand Opera Pauve Jane Syn. eT. M. Jube Dinne Marenme De Buwery. Investo's Theoder. The Professor. AP M. Indiana Square Theoder. Russian Honey indican Square Gorden Day Slow. as Francisco Opera House - Bunch of Inmored Theatre - Saturche, S.P. M. ing Theatre - The Shangheims, S.P. M. Inglia Theatre - Capt. Nicot. S.P. M.

heater Commisson The Multip Day I and S.P. M.
cony Pantor's Sidth St. Theories Vinc. S.P. M.
alon Square Theories The Great Desires Class
y allocks Theories—The Great Discuss X.P. M.
Vindene Theories—The Class Flag. x.P. M. Advertisements for THE WEEKLY SUN, isest to-merrow morning, must be handed in

1. is evening before six o'clock.

The Outlook in New York.

The Legislature having adjourned, and oth parties having made their record, they co now watching the drift of the current. A w facts shed light on the situation.

Since the FREMONT campaign, with the exption of the GREELEY episode, the party hich carried New York in the year previous the Presidential election has always cared the State in the following national const. According to the precedents, therefore, to election next fall will have an important aring on the approaching Presidential ruggle, when New York may again be the votal State, as it was in 1890.

Just at this juncture in New York politics ich party seems to be relying for success to one extent upon divisions in the ranks of s opponents. The quarrels between Stalarts and Half Breeds give comfort to the emocrats, while the chronic Tammany trouies afford consolation to the Republicans. But neither party must reckon too much pon the dissensions of its antagonist. A reat number of officers are to be chosen in ovember, and a judicious distribution of indidates among warring factions has often roved a wonderful harmonizer on the aproach of a New York election. Therefore here may be a full vote cast this fall, and a dr trial of strength between the Democrats ad Republicans. It is well for both to reember that under ordinary circumstances or the past twenty-eight years.

The Cook and the Cat.

The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty Animais has begun a criminal prosecution gainst Peter Duvernoy, a French cook ttached to the Lotos Club, for having cut off be tail of a \$100 cat with a cleaver.

The cat appears to have been in the habit f coming into the club kitchen with produory Intent. On Friday, being fish day, there core mackerel in the kitchen. The cat came a and smelt of a mackerel. This displeased he cook, who drove her away and audibly areatened her with vengeance dire if she gain intruded, and in driving her out the ok struck a blow at her retreating form rith his cleaver, which deprived her of a por-

If a man tries to steal from your wateraclon patch and you pepper him all over vith small shot, people think you have done wher a smart thing. If you are travelling on Long Island Sound and carelessly kill an ecupant of the same stateroom under the mpression that he is a burglar, it is a mater of no great consequence. But if you appen to hurt a cat that persistently makes aids upon your larder, the gravity of the ffence cannot be overlooked by the officers f the law.

Many a man who has wounded or perhaps tain a fellow man walks the streets of New fork seot free, but a cook who has made a at bobtailed must go to prison.

Employment for Mr. Vanderbilt's Leisure.

Now that Mr. VANDERBILT has retired rom business, and proposes to live on the proceeds of the competence he inherited and as increased, what can he do to give employnent to his energies in a new direction? For akon at his word.

He is not yet an old man by any means, and has been so long associated with the ontrol and management of great enterprises hat life must become savorless to him unarge importance. A man of a practical, agrressive, executive, and enterprising mind nust get his diversion, not in cessation from secupation with affairs, but in a change of his active employments. So long as such a man lives and possesses his powers, physical and intellectual, he should keep his hold on practical matters that interest him thoroughly, and put his force in full exercise.

It is true a man like Mr. VANDERBILT. with a fortune of two or three hundred millions, will always have a great deal to do in taking care of his possessions and in inwesting the savings from his income. But ments is a very different thing from manging rallroads and mulpulating the stock market with a view to great gains. It is not ey any means so stimulating. To Mr. VAN-DERBILT it might seem a slow business.

Suppose, therefore, Mr. VANDEBELLT tries in entirely novel method of excitement and outs his executive talents to an altogether new use. Let him set about to see if he canot find something to do directly for the enefit of society, without the purpose of nough now in all conscience, and what he millions, he would not feel the loss of, so far as concerns his personal comfort and luxury. He could devote all of his possessions to carlying out those objects, with the exe-ption f his Covernment bonds, and then have left one of the greatest fortunes in the world. His large family are already well provided for, and his sons are enormously rich on their own account; while at his death they would get besides more than fifty millions in Govrument bonds.

Mr. VANDERBILT might once have said with some reason that he could not withdraw his money from his railroad incostments without injuring others. The reputation of those enterprises was based on als control of them. He gave them solidity and security, or his father, at least, did that

But Mr. VANDERBILT has, it is understood, not only retired from the management of the coads which have been identified with his name, but has also got out of them pecuniarily to a very great extent.

He is free accordingly to undertake great enterprises for the benefit of his fellow citizens of New York, and if he goes to work at them now he may live to see them completed PETER COOPER did in the case of his great plated very deep excavations, whereby

philanthropic foundation. That would be an entire change of occupation for him, and one in which he might find no end of pleasurable atimulation for his faculties.

We do not suggest any specific things for Mr. VANDERBILT to do for the city, only they should be for the benefit of the largest number. We need more parks scattered through the city. Technical schools are required. Better tenement houses might be built on a great scale. Very many valuable benefits might be conferred on the people with a few millions, and yet no harm be done in encour-

aging a spirit of dependence.

Mr. VANDERBILLY may possibly think the matter over during his leisure in Europe.

Can the Harbor Masters Hold Over

A new statute relating to the Captain of the Port of New York and the Harbor Masters was enacted by the Legislature last week. It provided that these officers should hereafter be paid by salaries instead of fees. This was the principal change effected by the new law. The last section, however, expressly repealed chapter 487 of the Laws of 1862, and further declared "that the offices thereby created are abolished."

The offices thereby created were those of Captain of the Port and Harbor Master, as they have existed from 1862 up to the present time. The purpose of the repealing clause, which also repealed all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the new statute, was to turn out at once the Captain of the Port and Harbor Masters now in office.

The authors of the bill supposed, of course, that the new appointments to be made under it by the Governor would immediately be confirmed, and a lot of Democrats would thus be enabled to take the coveted places occupied by Republicans. But the Senate refused to act upon the names which Gov. CLEVELAND sent in, and the question has now arisen whether the present incumbents hold over, or whether we are now without any Harbor Masters or Captain of the Port.

The Revised Statutes contain this provision in respect to officers whose terms have expired:

" Every officer duly appointed, except the Chancellor Justices of the Supreme Court, and Circuit Judges, who shall have duly entered on the duties of his office, shall correspond to discharge the duties thereof, although his such office shall have duly qualified.

This provision would clearly enable the present Captain of the Port and Harbor Masters to serve until the appointments have been duly made under the new act, if it were not that the new act in express terms abolew York has been a close, doubtful State | ishes the profixisting offices of the same sort. The Revised Statutes provide only for a holding over "until a successor in such office shall have duly qualified;" but the new Captain of the Port and Harbor Masters will not succeed the present incumbents in the same offices which the latter occupy, for those offices are expressly abolished by the new

Looking at the whole act the courts may possibly take the view that the Legislature has not really abolished the offices of the present incumbents, although by the act itself the Legislature says they are abolished. The duties of the Captain of the Port and the Harbor Masepeated the visit. On Saturday the cat ters under the new act differ in no essential particular from the duties imposed by prior laws upon officers bearing the same titles. A construction of the repealing clause in the light of all the other legislation on the subject may lead to the conclusion that the offices to which the act relates are really continued instead of being abolished, so tha the practical effect of the latest statute is simply amendatory, and the provision we have quoted from the Revised Statutes would then be applicable.

Such, doubtless, will be the construction contended for by the officers who now claim to hold over. It cannot be adopted without discovarding statutory language which seems to us perfectly clear and unmistakable in meaning. The public inconvenience, however, which would arise from having no officers authorized to regulate the movements of shipping in this port may go far to influence the Judges to accept it as correct.

Liverpool's Prospective Rival.

All American citizens concerned in the trade between this country and the United Kingdom, and especially those engaged in the shipment of cotton and breadstuffs, will be interested in the proposal to transform we hazard the assumption that he can be the great inland city of Manchester into a that was sworn in yesterday for the May term seaport. A bill for that purpose has already ! been read a second time in the House of Commons, and should it become a law a ship canal will be opened at no distant date, and merchandise will be transported directly ess he sets himself to work at something of from New York to the quays of the manufacturing metropolis of Lancashire.

The grievances of which the Manchester

industries have long complained are twofold, viz., the exorbitant dock dues at Liverpool and the heavy charges for the short railway carriage between the docks and the neighboring towns. There is, to be sure, a water service by means of barges between Liverpool and Manchester, but, as this has failen under the control of the railway companies, it has ceased, of course, to operate as a restriction of their monopoly. The result is that the cost of transport between the cities named is out of all proportion to the This money is largely in bonds, and he has burdens imposed on merchandise in other only to draw the interest and salt it down. parts of the United Kingdom. Testibut finding secure and conservative invest- mony was given, for instance, two years ago before a Parliamentary committee that the rate of the railway charges from Manchester to Liverpool is more than double what the rate is from Manchester to Hull, quadruple that from Manchester to Southampton, and nearly treble that from Manchester to London. Lancashire producers declare that it is cheaper for them to send their goods destined for foreign countries through Glasgow, and even through Aberdeen, than through Liversecuniary gain for himself. He has money | pool. We are told, moreover, that it costs two shillings per ton more to convey aight spend in accomplishing his public- mill machinery from Oldham to Liverpirited projects, even if it aggregated many pool and place it on board than it costs to convey it from Liverpool to Bombay. What is still more astonishing. it is averred by produce importers that more money is demanded for moving Indian corn from the ship's hold at Liverpool to the adjoining large towns of Lancashire than is paid for both the sea freight across the Atlantic and for the long railway journey requisite before the grain reaches the American port of shipment. In view of such burus and discriminations, the manufacturers f Manchester have for some time felt aprehensions that business would drift away from them to stations on the coast, and it was doubtless the fact that this process had already begun which roused them to ener-

The problem which the Lancashire manufacturers have undertaken to solve is how to provide for the passage of the heaviest ships employed in the merchant service from the point where the Mersey ceases to be navigable for such vessels to Manchester-a distance of about twenty miles. The average level of Manchester is 60 feet above that of Liverpool, and two methods of meeting difficulty have been suggested. this and to witness their beneficent working, as The so-called tidal project contem-

gette measures of self-protection.

the Manchester terminus of the new canal should be very much below the general level of that city, and the tide of St. George's Channel could be made to traverse the whole length of the sunken waterway. This scheme, however, was abandoned, and the pian actually embodied in the bill now before Parliament is based upon the lock principle. That is to say, the beds of the Mersey and Irwell Rivers are to be used as channels,

so far as this is practicable, and the water level is to be raised by a system of locks, so that the docks at Manchester may be built at a level not materially different from that of the adjoining warehouses.

From Manchester to Warrington—a distance of some fifteen miles-the proposed

ship canal will be 100 feet wide at bottom, or broad enough for two large ships to pass each other at every part. Below Warrington the waterway will gradually expand, until at Runconi it becomes 300 feet wide at bottom. Beyond the point last named the Mersey is itself navigable for large vessels. As regards the necessary depth of the artiticial channel, this will be obtained by dredging and kept constant by means of training walls. The estimated cost of the whole work falls a little short of \$26,000,000. If a ship canal can really be constructed for that sum, the interest on the outlay could be met by charges very much lower than the dock and railway dues now paid for moving goods from Liverpool.

Should the Manchester Ship Canal be exceuted-and nothing but unexpectedly large concessions on the part of the Liverpool Dock Trust and the railways interested ! likely to prevent the fulfilment of the scheme -a great impetus will be given to other projects for placing inland capitals in direct communication with the sea. The canalization of the Seine, about which at various periods during the last quarter of a century there has been discussion, would anew be vig orously pressed; and the broadening and deepening of the Tiber might again be mooted, with the view of making Rome herself, for the first time in her history, a scaport.

A Waste of Money.

The Bureau of Education is a concern at Washington which shows its activity in one direction at least. It always keeps the Publie Printer busy.

The latest literary performance of the man at the head of this fussy bureau, Commissioner John Eaton, is a preface to a paper giving advice as to the planting of trees in school grounds. The paper is by Dr. FRANK-LIN B. HOUGH, chief of the Forestry Division in the Department of Agriculture.

It is a good idea to encourage the planting of trees in the grounds of country school uses and colleges, to encourage their planting generally, and the newspapers throughout the country have for some time past been urging the people to undertake the work. Trees are needed for shade and for the benefit of agriculture, and they ought to be planted in great numbers yearly, because fire and waste, besides the regular demand for timber, are too rapidly thinning out our forests.

But the newspapers did not get their impulse to urge this duty on the attention of the public from the Bureau of Education and Mr. JOHN EATON, Commissioner. It was rather given them by distinguished arboriculturists and a few expert men who had paid special attention to the condition of our tim-

If Dr. Housen's paper on tree planting had been published elsewhere than at the Government Printing Office-in a newspaper or a magazine-it would have attracted ten times the attention which will now be given to it, and the people would not have had to pay for its printing.

Grand Juries for the city and county of New York have from time immemorial been formed from among the most solid and reputable citizens. Service upon the Grand Jury is regarded, indeed, as a distinction, though it is certainly not a profitable experience to men of arge business, who are taken from their offices during the greater part of each day for one year, receiving merely a nominal compensation in money. But this phase of the matter seems to be disregarded as a rule, save who might reasonably be presumed to be disregardful of such considerations, and the officers of the wealthier corporations, who uniplausible excuse for not being able to serve that is ordinarily accepted. The Grand Jury was notable among Grand Juries, comprising, in addition to more than the usual number of well-known and wealthy men, two ex-Mayors I the city. Some good work ought to be done by this Grand Jury.

The alumni of Cornell University think that the usefulness of Mr. ANDREW D. WHITE as President of that institution has been some what impaired by his attention to outside maters. Notwithstanding the recent public expression of this feeling, and the fact that the State is interested in the efficient administration of Cornell University, the Governor has just appointed Mr. WHITE a member of the new Civil Service Commission.

Guildhall was to have been destroyed by lynamite on Sunday, according to an anonymous letter received by the Corporation of Lonion. The day passed, and the building remained safe. Whether its immunity was due to the force of special police detailed to guard it or to a falsity in the alarm will probably never be known. There is so much real foundation for the dread of dynamite that even anonymous warnings cannot always be safely disregarded; and accordingly, what with mischievous hoaxes and real conspiracies, the police and the authorities have no repose.

When the Dairy Convention was first held in New York, its statistics of the export trade in dairy products took the country by surprise. They were already reckoned in millions of pounds annually, and Queen Cheese seemed to her enthusiastic votaries almost to threaten the supremacy of King Cotton himself, so incredible was the rate of her progress. During the ast year or two these glowing prospects have been clouded. For the first two months of this year the cheese exports were less than five milion pounds, whereas in January and Pebruary of last year they were more than sixteen millions; and taking ten months together there was a decline from 128,000,000 pounds to 89. 000,000-a loss of about 40,000,000 pounds. Butter exports also fell off in the same period from sixteen million pounds to seven and a half millions. That a great part of this decline was due to droughts and other unavoidable causes is clear; but it seems probable that oleomargarine and lard cheese have also had a share in the result.

Mr. ANTHONY COMSTOCK writes us that no statements were made such as we quoted on Saturday in speaking of his address at Boston Our quotations were made from a telegram printed in the New York Times on Friday, and the criticism upon Mr. Comstock's conduct assumed the statements therein to be correct. If, as he now informs us, the District Judge condemned a form of indictment which had been approved on a previous trial by the Circuit Judge, there was certainly occasion to question the action of the Court.

The shore town of Scabright, in New Jersey, has for some weeks theen the prey of a novel sensation, resulting from an attack by a local preacher, the Rev. P. HALL PACKER, who is also editor of the Seabright Scalinel, upon the alleged immorality of the ballroom with its indiscriminate dancing. The attack | wet a mile in 2 30 or better.

was made in the columns of his paper, and some champions of the ballroom replied in an anonymous circular, bitterly assailing the severend man, whom they accused of being "not our equal morally, mentally, physically, or financially," Arrests for libel have followed, and the case may come before the courts. There the relative moral, mental, physical, and financial conditions of the plaintiff and the defendants may be ascertained in a legal

fashion to the edification of the community. The Paris diamond dealer who intrusted \$75,000 worth of precious stones to a clerk in an art gallery, merely because the knew that the latter came in contact with rich patrons, to whom he might possibly sell them, is likely to recover a great part of them, now that the fugitive clerk has been apprehended with his booty in this city. But he may account himself more fortunate than he deserves to be. MAR-RIOTT and MARIE PEREUX, his companion, seem disposing of their ill-gotten plunder, or otherwise the too trustful dealer would probably

never have been able to recover his iewels. In these days of labor strikes, the condition of the guano mines of Navasa is somewhat pe-culiar. The United States war vessel Vandalia recently made a visit to this island, which has an interest for this country, inasmuch as the laborers are usually hired in Baltimore, under a contract for fifteen months, and the colored men are not allowed to return until their time expires, whatever their wish. These latter, who number about 160, with 22 white mechanics and officers over them, get the army ration, and have good quarters, medical attendance, and food; but the report of Capt. Wallack says irons until they agree to work, no striking of settled in the Baltimore courts." No wonder that the report adds that "the life is a virtual banishment, and discontent must occur."

Two thousand houses were destroyed by fire a few days ago at Delhi, the old-time capital of the Mogul empire, and many families were left homeless and destitute; now a single line from the cable tells of the conflagration of the main part of a Bohemian city. America sends its full quots of calamities as news to other continents, and the aggregate of towns swept away in a year must amount to hundreds. Do modern appliances and industries increase the perils of communities in time of peace, or is it only that the extension of the telegraph all over the globe and the demand for news make us better informed of the disnaters that occur?

New applications of electricity multiply of late years. Dr. GUIDBAH of Victoria claims to have so far perfected an instrument called the electroscope as to be able to transmit by electricity vibrations of light, and thereby to repro duce scenes to the ere from a distance many times beyond the range of human vision. According to the London papers, a trial of this instrument took place recently at Melbourne, in the presence of scientific and public men

Sitting in a dark room, they saw projected on a large disk of write bernished metal the race course at Plemington, with its myraid of active teeings. Minute details stood out with perfect Bidelity to the original and as they looked at the wonderful picture through binocular glasses it was difficult to imagine that they were not nethanly on the course itself and moving among those actions they could so completely scan.

It is to be hoped that this wonderful invention will be exhibited at the Electrical Congress in Vienna the present summer, in order that its capabilities may be made widely known and its benefits promptly reased. Already the highest reach of imagination in the age of fable is overpassed by the realities of modern science. It seemed, when the magnetic telegraph enabled men to communicate instantly, though scores of miles apart, that no more could be added to that achievement. But they already hear each other's voices through the telephone, and now they are to see each other with the electroscope,

The outrage of the owners of oil refineries in constantly pouring immense quantities of their sludge ac'd into the bay is something that should be dealt with at opee. A pretty fair idea of the extent of this nuisance is given in the remarks of a shad fisherman, recently published in The Sux. The stuff, he says, "gets on the sides of vessels anchored off Red Hook, Bay Ridge, Fort Lafayette, and even down in Gravesend Bay; and on the Staten Island shore it besmears every craft that lies in the stream, or is tled up to a wharf, from New Brighton to

where the expedition was at that time. The ranch called San Bernardino is on the Sonora boundary, near the northern terminus of the Sierra Madre Mountains, not quite fourscore miles from Fort Bewie. Jun's forces were thought to be more than 200 miles distant in the Sierra Madres. If Gen. Chook should follow the west side of the range he would march down through Sonora; if the east, through Chihuahua. Gen. Chook took with him from Willeox Troops A. B. F. H. and I, Sixth Cavalry, Troop I of the Third Cavalry, and ninety Indian soldiers under Licut, GATEWOOD, He was to be joined at San Bernardino by 120 more Indian scouts under Capt. CRAWFORD. It was designed, however, apparently, to take more of the scouts than of the white troops into Mexico in pursuit of Jun.

The American Trotter. From the Keening Post

In Science for May 4, Mr. W. H. Pickering, rrying out a suggestion made by Prof. Brewer of Yale, constructs the curve of the progress of the trot. ting horse in America and finds that it will cross the mile in two minutes line about the year (set). He size mile in two minutes line about the year 1801. He also deduces, from statistics prepared by the same authority the conclusion that at the date mentioned there will be not far from 10,000 horses in this country which can AN AMERICAN DRAMATIST.

Manry Career to Parts-Actor, Buellst, and Post.

Panis, April 24.—A piece in four acts, by M. Albert Delpit, called "Le Père de Martial," was played for the first time at the Gymnase last night. One of the most authoritative of the critics says, apropos of this new piece, that M. Delpit has beyond dispute great gifts for dramatic writing: "of all the young writers this one seems to me destined to conquer the finest place on the stage. All the other critics join in with the same refrain. "Le Père de Martial," they say, "is not s masterplece, but its author is decidedly the dramatist of the future." If this be the case it may be interesting to see who M. Albort Delpit is. Three years ago, when his piece "Le Fils de Coralle" was played at the Gymnase, the critics proclaimed that he was a coming man; the venerable Revue des Deux Mondes opened its pages to his prose; the newspapers began to beg for his articles. In short, he became a literary notability, a producer with whom the critics had henceforward to reckon. At the moment of his first real success, in

1880, Delpit was in his 32d year. His history had been one of perpetual struggles, some of them of a literary character, but most of them simple struggles for life. Born at New Orleans in 1849, he was sent to Paris to be educated, and studied successively at the College of Sainte Barbe at Paris and at the Lycée of Bordeaux. When his studies were completed his father, a wenithy tobacco merchant, sent for him to take his place in the business, but after a sojourn of a few months the young man returned to Paris. Albert Delpit was smitten with a desire to become a literary man, and henceforward there is reason to believe that his family did not take an enthusiastic interest in him. One day in 1868 Delpit walked over in him. One day in 1868 Delpit walked over from his modest garret in the Latin Quarter and rang at the doer of Alexandre Dumas, the elder, Boulevard Malesherbes. He had already offered copy to several journals, but in vain. Dumas was then publishing his journal Le Monsquetaire; he was reputedly the providence of beginners; why should he not be the providence of Delpit?

dence of Delpit?
According to the habits of the place, Albert
Delpit was introduced into Dumas's study, and
after the preliminary phrases the following conversation took place:
"Well, my young friend, what is the object
of your visit? I am listening to you. Doubtless you have some service to ask me, eh?"
"Certainly, Monsieur Dumas: I think I can
do something in literature, but no editor will
give me hospitality, and so I have come to you
because I feel sure you will open the door of
the Monsquetaire to me."
"Indeed! And pray what makes you so

Indeed! And pray what makes you so

Rowing your benevolence, I have reasoned the matter out. I was born in Louisiana, one of the Southern States of America."

"That is to say, you are a creole. Well?"

In Louisiana we are all anti-abolitionists."

"Moral progress is behindhand in your State. Well?"

You, Monsieur Dumas, being of mulatto origin, are necessarily abolitionist; we differ in origin, color, and opinion; therefore we are enemies, and it is precisely for that motive that you cannot refuse me the service I have come to ask you." Your reasoning is at least original." replied Dumas with a laugh. "And so you want to come on to the Monsquetaire. And what do you want to write?"

The chronique, the article on the first page."

"Very good: here is paper and ink. Sit down at that desk and write me your article. Subject? You may select your own subject."

"Shall it be in prose or in verse, the article?"

"Why that question?"

"If you prefer it in verse, I can write it more quickly."

mickly."

Delpit improvised his article in prose, read it along the staff of Dumas, and was admitted among the staff of he Monsquetaire. Shortly afterward he be-time secretary to Dumas, a post which he filled

the Monsquetaire. Shortly afterward he became secretary to Dumas, a post which he filled for several months.

While Delph was the secretary and companion of Dumas he made the acquaintance of a roung actress of talent, who wished to play the hame and Carolias. She obtained the authorization to play it at the Nouveautés, an obscure little theatre in the Paubourg St Martin, where the spectators used to amuse themselves by spirited conversation with the actors, as the young bloods have since amused themselves at the theatres of the Tour d'Auvergne and the Folies Marigny. That night all the critics were there to judge the aspiring young actress; Delpit had brought Dumas; Mounet-Sully, now a leading actor at the Théatre Française, played the rôle of Armand Dural. Before the curtain rose Delpit was behind the scenes. The news is brought that the actor who was to play the Conte de Giray in the second act cannot come. In order to save the situation Delpit proposed to play the part. His proposition was accepted, and the first act passed off without hitch. In the second act Delpit had only one scene to play. Our future author entered with easy grace, and was offering 20,000 france to the Dame and Canelias, when a voice was heard from the second galiery:

"Gently, my boy, gently; you are very young yet to throw away 20,000 frances on a woman,"

The house burst into a roar of laughter. Delpit was farrous and when the act was over he rushed up into the galiery and "went for" his interrupter, excited by Dumas, who cried from the scane.

Gravescell Bay; and on the Staten Island shore it besmears every craft that lies in the stream, or is tied up to a wharf, from Now Brighton to Tottenville on the north shore, and from Bobbin's Reef light to Fort Wadsworth on the south shore. Nothing is harder to remove from a piece of ringing or wood than this slime, which consists of the vilest refase of ordine petrolecum." Now, the oil mon are doing a thriving business, and they might very well be statisfied without making their establishments needless; yoffensive, Vessels in the horbor are being smeared with sludge acid. Immense quantities of this unsavory stuff are thrown up with the tido in front of the dwellings of those who live near the water. Yachts and sailseasts are made unsightly and injured by it. The nets of more than the water water in the state of the commodation of the oil kings! It is stirty business, and it should be put a stop to. Mean-while it would be interesting to know what the Governor's Commission and the Special Committee on Embuyina Missances are doing.

Congress occasionally has given way to its emotions and made considerable rolust noise, and dignity among American logislators.

Congress occasionally has given way to its emotions and made considerable rolust noise, and dignity among American logislators. The members of the British House of Commons, when gathered for legislative deliberation, are acceptated to war their has. On Friday might the Bandhavor bill was defeated, and members gave way to great excitement. They mounted upon the benches, and, having their hats handy, threw them all over the flows. At the same time they yelled frantism, or individually a state of the way of the same defeated, and members gave way to great excitement. They mounted upon the benches, and, having their hats handy, threw them all over the flows. At the same time they are as during the two preceding, it is still enough to be a state of the proportions.

Noarly twenty thousand immigrants and the department of the proportions.

Nearly twenty thousand

if you like, not enough genius, to make himself enemies.

Delpit is not a very familiar figure in the agalomerations of social and literary Paris. He does not go about much and he does not seek publicity, as some of his contemporaries do. He is a shortish man, brusque and stiff in his movements, with a long, pale face, a pointed red beard, and red hair cut very close, thin lips, an eagle nose, and little eyes planted decrify below a large forchead. The exterior of the man is not at first sight sympathetic. Nervous and energette, Delpit has agrain of Den Quixotism in his nature. In his newsparser work his generous enthusiasm, like that of Saint-Genest, the ebuilient paladin of the Figure, is at the service of the reactionary cause rather than of the reactionary cause rather than of the reactionary cause rather than of the reactionary cause in the service of the reactionary cause rather than of the reaction and often noisy.

Jersey Justice Questioned. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Robert

Baughn of Deckertown, aged Typears, was fried at New ten, before Justice Lowis J Martin, for the crime of selling one quart of ale on a Sunia; and was found guilty and condemned to State prison at Trenton for one year. This old man had been a builder, and had put up year. This old man had been a builder, and had put up many churches and public buildings in the town. He fell from a sensibile, and thereafter, he consequence of his injuries, kept a saloon to support bluncel and family. His wife is 74 years old, and has no theas to support herself while her husband is in pissen.

Another man was sentenced to only the months in the country jail and to pay a fine of \$100 for stenling a horse, harmost and ways. If these men who side a half a descending as how yet as yet we have saled was and one was sentenced for a year by the same builder, and one was sentenced for a year by the same builder.

Convolute Jis Fasque Anizi.

HAVAD CANDIDATES IN OHIO.

Handly and Ward in the Race for Gover-CLEVELAND, May 7 .- Judge Hoadly of Cincinnati arrived in this city yesterday. When interviewed to-night on his candidacy for the Governorship, and on his reported combination with Pendleton, the Judge talked freely Among other things, he said: "I am by no means in league with Mr. Pendieton, as has been reported. Gen. Durbin Ward and I occupy the same position, in that we will not work for Pendleton or against him. It is the only position that men of honor can hold. Gen. Ward and I are candidates for the nomina-Ward and I are candidates for the nomination of the Democratic party for Governorship, and for no other position. The man who accepts that great trust would be unworthy of it should he use the confidence of the party to obtain Senatorial office or to interfere with the free judgment of the party upon that question. Mr. Pendieton has been my personal friend for more than thirty years. Every other gentleman named in this Convention is my friend. Ishall not, under any circumstances whatever, be a candidate for Senator, nor take part, directly or indirectly, in assisting or obstructing the election of any other man. The Democratic party are entitled to have a free choice of Senator, uninfluenced by the interference of any of the candidates on the State ticket. I supposed that everybody in Ohio understood my position. I am in no combination or lengue with any man or set of men to further or thwart the ambition of any candidate for Senator. My hope is that we shall succeed in electing a Democratic Legislature, I am sure it will elect a Democratic Legislature, I am sure it will elect a Democratic Senator and I shall be satisfied, whoever he may be. Let us catch the hare and then cook it."

Judge Hoadly spoke glowingly of the bright future before the Democracy. Of his own canvass be said but little, except that it is progressing well, and that the outlook is favorable, the expressed himself as being well satisfied with the condition of things in Cayahoga county, and of his chances for securing the delegation. tion of the Democratic party for Governorship

MR. GEORGE BLISS'S TALK.

Summing Up the Evidence and Mandling Mr Borsey Without Gloves.

WASHINGTON, May 7 .- Mr. Bliss, continuing his talk to the Star Route jury, said the official records showed that, within three months after the date upon which S. W. Dorsey ame into possession of his twelve routes, te of them had been increased or expedited, and most of the orders had been made while Dorsey was in this city; and no one knew how far the thing would have gone if a new Administration had not come in and the two honest men-MacVeagh and James-had not stepped to the Yet, with incomparable impudence Dorsey had patched up Berdell's affidavit addressed it to the President, and .had attempted

dressed it to the President, and had attempted to defame the memory of Garfield by asserting that upon that affidavit Garfield should have removed two of his Cabinet.

Mr. Bliss spoke of the "J. B. B." check, and Mr. Wilson asked him if that had anything to do with the mail business. Mr. Bliss replied that he did not know. Dorsey had told ferdel to charge it to mail, and the defence should have produced the books to contradict ferdell upon that point. If Dorsey had cheated his partners by charging that check to them, it did not concern the prosecution; the important fact was that flerdell had been corroborated in his statements.

ast was that herden and been corroborated in is statements. Mr. Bliss next made a vigorous attack upon he expert evidence concerning the handwrit-ng of the various papers, and many contradic-tons and inaccuries were exposed. Dersey has ironically congratulated upon his recovwas ironically congratulated upon his recovery from the eye trouble that had prevented by the files frequently to his own handwriting. Mr. Bilss frequently taunted the defence with helf failure to call Bosler in contradiction of Rerdeil. Bosler, he said, was one of the confederates, but not a conspirator. He had carried on the mail business, and had settled with Dorsey in November last. He knew all about the business and could throw light upon many points, and the defence were afraid to call him. Mr. Bilss stated that he would conclude his address to-morrow.

INSTRUCTION FOR WOMEN.

Outside Course at Columbia Recom mended by Dr. Dix's Committee.

The trustees of Columbia College had their regular monthly meeting vesterday. The Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix presented the report of the sub-committee which was appointed two months ago to devise a plan for the higher education of women. The report was long, and ended with several resolutions. It provided years' course of study outside of the college but under the supervision and direction of the college. Graduates of this course, it is proposed, shall receive the same degrees and honors as the male students at the college. The college does not undertake to provide class

rooms or apparatus.

The trustees or leved the report to be put in type, and a copy to be furnished to each mem-ber of the Board, so that they could have full opportunity of considering it. All action upon it was postponed until the next meeting, and it was decided not to make the report public leafore that time.

it was decided not to man before that time.

The annual report of President Barnard was received and referred to a special committee, received and referred to a special committee. received and referred to a special committee, it treated generally of routine college matters, approved of the celectic systems, and said the number of students was 1,500, about equally divided between the law, the medical, and the academic departments. No reference to the woman question was made in the report.

The trustees elected lienjamin F. Lee, a lawyer of this city, a professor in the law school, in place of Judge Dillon, who resigned a year ago. Melville Dewey was elected librarian of the five united libraries, which altogether contain 55,000 volumes. He is all years old, and graduated at Amberst in 1814. He was librarian there four years, and was subsequently Secretary of the American Library Association at Boston. His salary will be \$1,500, and his work will include a certain amount of teaching.

OPENING THE FREE CANALS.

A Crush of Bonts at the Eutrance Opposite Troy-Large Fleet at Albany.

Troy, May 7 .- At midnight last night the guard locks of the canal opposite this city were opened and the work of starting the boats westward began. About fifty boats were locked through up to noon to-day. The canal opened one year ago nearly a month earlier than this year. There were then thirty-five boats waiting admission at the main entrance to the canal. This year there were from 150 to 200. About 40 per cent, more than those of last year are loaded with westward-bound freight. Something of a freshet prevails in the river, and it is with difficulty that the boats can be managed. The fleet reaches nearly across the river from the name entrance of the canal to the side cut. At Albany and Waterford there are fleets of very unusual size pressing to get into the canal.

Railroads and the State.

WASHINGTON, May 7.-The Supreme Court dediced to-day that the charter granted to the Central Military Tract Bailroad Company, now the Chicago, Burnois in 1852, did not authorize the company to establish its own raise of fare and freight beyond interference by the State. The Court holds that the directors of the

No Novelty About New Process Flour.

WASHINGTON, May 7.-The Supreme Court day decided the case of Robert L. Downton against the Yeager Milling Company, which involves the validity of the patent on what is known as the new process for onking flour by crashing grain between reliefs. The Court hooks that the patent is void for want of novel, the process having been clearly described as early as 1847 by Christian Wilselm Fritzen of Leipsic.

The Luck of a Jersey Caskler A smart bank eashier of New Jersey,

Well versed in orthography, grammar, geography, And rules of arithmetic, to-Withal a fine Sunday school teacher, Had only one fault that men knew,

To which they objected when he was detected-The fellow would steal, it is true. Too bold did to grow in his stealing.

Detectives then chased him, and up and down raced him But soon they abandoned the game, Because the directors, so wisely, For the sake of his family name. Had passed resolutions against prosecutions.

And clearing themselves of all claims.

And so he was caught at the same

He said to himself: "Speculations Have left me with scarrely a dime, But Enton's Compussion will give a position To which I can hold a long tim At figures and all I am prime . And though I'm dishonest, reported as non est.

I still can fall back upon Keim He went; they examined him duly, And tested their fast improved rules. They spotted their digestions by asking him questions Well culled from the various schools.

To which came his answers as glibly As if they were recled off fr. Of course, were set down as me e fools

BUNDEAMS

-A "Civil Service Institute," or cramming etablishment, is aiready under way at Washington to civil service cand dates.

-The eight lines having their terminus at

Boston have in the past year carried 41,121,285 pas-sengers, and killed only eight. -French silk manufacturers are reported

intely discovered in Africa, which weaves a Jellow to

of great strength and elasticity.

-Commissioner Dudley declined to enter-

tain the claim of Warren H. Anderson of Harrisborg, Pa., who wants a pension for a lost tooth. His claim was quite as just as that of hundreds more. -The example set by Queen Victoria in forbidding the serving of lamb at table is being for in the West, the Marchioness of Westminster having his

-A writer in the Edinburgh Review says that the accusation of sacrificing a young Caristian child at Easter is one which Jews expect from time to time, and know to be the forerunner of personnia

-The Louisville and Chicago Railroad Company will try the experiment of discontinuing all Sunday passenger trains, and all except the absolutely necessary freight trains. This is unusual in the West. -Danbury, Conn., had a four-horse hearst

—Danbury, Conn., had a four-horse hearse funeral last week. The only other on record a that of the danghter of the lady, Mrs. McEvoy, just buried. Then the horses were white, now they were black. These were great days for Danbury. -A noted "dude" has died in Philadelphia. He was a baboon in the Zoological Garden. His posture and gait were exactly like the current American line tion of the London swell's and he showed just about enough intelligence to complete the likeness.

-The first triennial salon is to be held in Paris next September, and will be composed of th cream of the annual exhibition. It is to be limited to see paintings and 300 sculptures. The applications already number 976 and 382 respectively. The jury of admission are nominated by the State and by the motitute -The total acreage of Scotland is 18,946,691

One nobleman owns 1,826,000 scres, and his will 140,870. Another has 491,000 scres, a third 424,000

fourth 378,000. Twelve proprietors own one-quarter the whole acreage of the country, seventy own on half. Nine-tenths of Scotland belongs to 1,700 persons -In 1816 a man was committed by the Lord Mayor of London for having left his employment in consequence of a dispute as to wages, but not having received any personal chastisement, conformably to the

then statute, he subsequently brought an action against the Lord Mayor for not complying with the statute One farthing damages was given.

—The sale of Prince Napoleon's château at Prangine is alleged to be due to the neighborhood having become a head centre of socialism. It is explained that it is not pleasant for the Prince when taking a roral walk to find himself face to face with a man or woman who openly declares that "the time has come for the slaughter of all princes and bourgeois, for when the hogs are fattened then is the time to kill them."

-It is a very curious fact that, whereas so many English colonies ignore the example of the mother country and establish protective tariffs, there are French plonies beyond the sea which refuse to imitate the m Martinique and Reunion foreign goods are admitted duty free, with the result that foreign traders are cuting out the protected manufactures of France.

—A London paper informs us that a com-

ission was sent by Japan to give a report on the in-nence of Christianity upon morals in England, and tackle the much vaunting mustonary on his own ground After eighteen months of London life the decision was that Christianity had less restraint over crime, and especially drunkenness, than Buddhism or the religion of Shinto, so the religion of Japan will remain unchanged

-Some time ago Gen. Ignatieff amused himself by assuring an English visitor that Russia would gladly harter her Jews for Irish, Russia giving ten Jews in exchange for one Irishman. This Ministerial joke has been revived in another shape by a St. Petershur. print, which advocates the establishment of Feman settlements in castern and southeastern Russia, and urges the Government of the Czar to take up the cause of Irish nationality.

-The report that Archibald Brown, younger brother of John Brown, was to succeed to the variant est, turns out to be incorrect, as Queen Victoria has ap-cinted Francis. Clark, who for several years has been ne of her Majesty's "Highland servants," and who ferent one from Brown's; and this is probably the rea-

son that Archibald Brown did not put himself forward. -Flotow's executors have discovered several treasures among the late composer's papers. First and foremest among them is the manuscript of a complete grand opera in five acts, entitled "Sacountain." and scarcely less important are the scores of a comic opera called "Les Musiciens" and of two operatias, "Le Desertour" and "La Vengeance des Flours." In another partfolio were a number of unpublished song two concertos for pianoforte, and a mass. All the

has decided M. Delaunay, the distinguished actor of the Theatre Français, to leave the stage when he is still in preserving of all his powers, is the refusal of the Franci would receive last January. If it should be offered to him now, he may reconsider his intention of retiring next month, and continue for a few years larger lie-nection with the Comedie Francisc, of which he

perhaps the most brilliant ornament -Monaco has at last found an apologist and that strange to say; in the person of an Euroba viors, who as present seems to be acting as chaplan at the English church which has been opened. I would seem, on excellent commercial principles at that must little limint of gambiers. Monaco, it seems is remarks able for its public decorum. No drumards are seen in its streets; no one swears or uses had language, and as for the other nuisanees and plague spots of great aller Monaco is without a stain upon its character. If that there are gaining tables, there, but so with the inhabitants of the town that they will "probably

rejoice at their departure. -Chepeta, the widow of Chief Ouray, who see lamentations while on the Colorado reservation over loss excited the pity of the West, and who with tribe, was sent by the Government out to broken her vows and married again. Her sect all is a Ute named Toomschagut, who has always been peace-loving and friendly to the whites. He has been frugal, and of sheep and ponies be has more than any other half dozen of his fellows. Cheneta is probably 4) but looks much younger and can vanita pony will as much skill and grace as in the days of her youth. She has one of the dress of civilization for the crilinar rath of her tribe. Instead of the fine silk dress which she were on her visit to Washington, she is now conwith buckship leggings, a waistcoat of rough mate-

-Bourventure is four miles from Savan-Originally the seat of the Tatnalis, a would English family, it passed from their control to Into that of the Evergreen Cemetery Company. Only as here being held by wealthy families who are opposed ! the presence of newcomers, Bonaventure remains and tistly a private cemetery. Nevertheless, its got a solution with open, and the public have free entrance. 10 charm her in its live onks, draped in function and arranged that they form archivay sin various They are giants in size, and their imagines of spring of the archiffty feet appropriate should be these ables for a quarter of a mile or more real suddenly on the gleaning stones that mark the grater

-The coronation of the Cuar, Alexander The coronation of the Carr, Alexander III, will it is thought be the grantest and method infector ceremony of the kind of the present certain. Besides the feativities in the Krem in the great face of the people will be one of the most underesting parts of the coronation programme. The abstraction parts of the coronation programme. The abstraction parts of the coronation programme. The abstraction of the plants are now the secure of the most large artistics. Booths, tents barracks and all other on months of a great Russian fair are being creeted with standard the apertaines, and an important parties, and the fermion of the continuous and the continuous and the continuous all menus. All cast 10.000 persons will be present the secure and one of the present them. and food for the people will be described from the orated railway baggage cars, transfermed into temperature. ry bare and drawn up in one land r. w. If or a receive an earthenware jug stamped with the manage and the date of the command with a call for his beer and nead. The Massichus Afficial for his beer and nead. The Massichus Afficial for his beer and nead. at Moscow has furnished 400,000 of these light ent sizes and colors. Furthermore, every let-ceive two meat pies, candles, dried fruits. In

-One of the most noteworthy but is the Rue du Jour, an old Paris street which it demolished in order to make room lot the Office, is a large house which two funded Was known as the Hotel do House of when it was occupied by Francis as Michael de Boutteville became in the average of all the disclists in Paris. reserted thatter and were hospitally vote escentric Count. They were supplied a swords or rapiers, and then they found rooms a surgein assisting and tendering services. At midday, exercitions having injuries was automored, and N de M il the pleasure of hearing his surveille. battles over sgain. One morning how freight, and manused to kill one aredled whereupon the poper, thinking that the game